

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SUGAR TRADE.

THIS trade, which has become one of the most important sources of wealth to merchants, shipowners, and others more immediately connected with it, has been little more than 200 years in arriving at its present prosperity, under British influence. It had, however, a very much earlier origin. A recent number of the *New York Herald* contains the particulars of its rise and progress:—

"From having been little known to the Greeks and Romans, except by small samples brought from China, in the form of candy, which they believed were derived from the extraction of a species of reeds, we find its actual cultivation was first introduced by the Saracens into the islands of Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, and Crete, in the ninth century. In the twelfth century the Venetians derived it cheaper and more abundantly from Sicily than from Egypt. The march of the Crusaders into the East caused them to become better acquainted with sugar, and on their return they spread a taste for it over the West of Europe. Venice had imported it as early as 996, anterior to the Crusades. The process of refining it is a modern discovery, made by a Venetian about the close of the fifteenth century. When the Saracens obtained a footing in Spain, they soon after introduced the cultivation of sugar into that country, which spread over the southern provinces, and was carried into Portugal. From these countries its cultivation was introduced into the Canary and Madeira Islands in the early part of the sixteenth century. It has been doubted by some whether the sugar-cane is a native of the American continent. The weight of evidence, however, is in favour of the affirmative, supported by the opinion of Baron de Humboldt. It is also said to be a native of the Sandwich Islands. The oldest English settlement made in the West Indies was at Barbados, in 1627, and in 1647 they commenced exporting sugar to England. In 1656 she attained her maximum, and employed 400 vessels in the trade, averaging 150 tons each. Jamaica, wrested from Spain by Cromwell, in 1655, contained at the time only three small sugar estates. The first cultivation was commenced in Hayti in 1506, and was found to succeed better there than anywhere else. Being at first in the hands of the Spaniards, it for a long time was the source from which Europe derived its chief supplies. Previous to 1790, there were no fewer than 65,000 tons, or 130,000,000 lbs. of sugar exported from the French portion of the island. With the destruction of that island its culture was spread to other portions of inter-tropical countries. A large number of French refugees from St. Domingo settled in the then colony of Louisiana, when they established sugar plantations, and greatly extended its cultivation. The culture was also rapidly increased after its purchase by the United States, aided by American skill and enterprise. By the fall of St. Domingo, Jamaica was greatly enriched, and reached a high stage of prosperity. The Venetians, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, imported small parcels of sugar into England and France. Prior to that period, and for some time after, honey, as with the Greeks and Romans, formed the chief reliance with the people in the North of Europe for sweetening their food. Early in the seventeenth century it was only the rich who could afford sugar. In 1700 England only imported 10,000 tons, or 22,000,000 lbs. The taste for it gradually spread, and with the increase of the consumption its production was augmented by the large accession of African labour carried from the continent of Africa to the British, Spanish, and French West India Islands, and into Brazil and other localities. We have since seen the culture of sugar extend from small beginnings in the West India Islands to the Mauritius, the Brazils, Bengal, India, Bourbon, Java, Siam, Philippines, &c., which, with the French, Dutch, Danish, and English West India Islands, including Demerara and Berbice, produced in 1833 500,000 tons, of which 203,060 tons were imported into England; while France, in 1830, with about 31,000,000 population, consumed 67,250,000 kilogrammes, equal to 12-126 kilogrammes per head, or about 44 lbs. to 5 lbs each. This consumption, however, was exclusive of that derived from the indigenous production from beetroot sugar, and that which was smuggled into the country to avoid heavy duties, which in 1832 was from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 lbs. Thus, allowing for the quantity fraudulently introduced, with all other supplies, the total consumption of France at this period was about 193,000,000 lbs.; and the population being about 32,000,000, gave a consumption of about 6 lbs. per head; while in England the estimated consumption at the same period, was put down at about 24 lbs. per head. In the United States, for the same year, the estimated consumption was about 70,000 to 80,000 tons, or 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 lbs., thus giving from 10 to 13 to 12-1-3 lbs per head. Of the 80,000 tons consumed, 12,000 tons, or 24,000,000 lbs., were produced in the United States. The total production of the world in 1833, exclusive of the United States, &c., was about 1,120,000,000 lbs., or 560,000 tons, and the consumption at the same period in Europe, including beetroot sugar, amounted to 1,108,000,000 lbs. Since 1833 to 1856, notwithstanding the production of sugar in the twenty-three years has enormously increased, the consumption has gained upon it." The writer then proceeds to give statistical returns, showing the production and consumption of sugar in the world at the present date, which will be found of practical utility. The first return shows the

Canada and Provinces	20,000	city, and their mistress, we cannot, after admiring the laborious energy of her builders, but wonder at the persevering fury of her destroyers.
Portugal	10,000	
Sweden and Denmark	16,000	The fountain of Apollo, probably from its use, has been less injured than other portions of Cyrene:—
Mexico and South America	70,000	
Spain	15,000	
Russia	15,000	
Cuba and all sugar-producing countries not mentioned	30,000	
Total Estimated production of 1856	1,381,000	
Estimated production of 1855	1,357,000	

Thus requiring from the stock at the commencement of 1856, to make up the quantity for its consumption, supposing it to equal that of 1855

24,000

We see that the production of sugar has not increased in the same ratio as its consumption—the latter stimulated by the low prices ruling for several years past. Now that prices have for nearly a year been remunerative, production will soon be again stimulated. By the table of productions above, we see that the production in 1854 exceeds that of 1856 by 57,000 tons. By the above tables we find that the following has been the large increase in the consumption of sugar in twenty-three years:—

	1832.	1856.
Production of the world..	1,590,000	2,869,000

Consumption, including beetroot..... 1,248,000,000 2,762,000,000

The apparent production in 1856 gives only a slight excess over consumption, but it is believed that the actual consumption in 1856 will be in excess of production. Previous to the revolution in Hayti, or St. Domingo, the French had 793 sugar estates, 3117 coffee plantations, 3160 cotton ditto, and 677 miscellaneous plantations. In 1789, the year before the revolution, they exported 145,192,043 lbs. sugar, 71,000,000 lbs. of beeswax, 600,000 lbs. cotton, and about 1,000,000 lbs of indigo; of the total annual value of about 25,000,000 dollars. In 1836-37, the exports of Hayti had dwindled down to 16,192 lbs. of sugar, 30,845,000 lbs. of coffee, 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton, and of indigo none. From small beginnings of the culture of sugar in Louisiana by refugees from Hayti, we find by the census of 1859 the whole production of sugar in the United States, including 34,234,436 lbs. of maple sugar, to have been 155,100,000 lbs. The value of cane sugar was 12,877,185 dollars, and of maple sugar 1,752,671 dollars, and the value of molasses was 2,540,170 dollars. There were 2681 sugar plantations, embracing 400,000 acres devoted to its culture. Since the late census the supply of maple sugar has greatly diminished, while the culture of the cane in Louisiana and Texas has been greatly extended. Although the crop grows last year, or in 1855, was only 379,197 tons, against 385,298 tons in 1854, showing a decrease of 6107 tons. The present season has been back-planting, with some scarcity of seed-cane, and hence fears are entertained that the present year's yield may again be short. Texas last year supplied 8977 hogheads. From the annual statement of M. P. A. Champier, of New Orleans, we learn that the number of hogheads produced in Louisiana last year was 231,000; number of horse-power sugar mills, 361; number of steam mills, 938; number of sugar houses, 1299.

WANDERINGS IN NORTH AFRICA.
(From the Press.)

THE tourist need never despair. There is always novelty in store for him. Mr. Hamilton has opened to our view on the south shore of the Mediterranean one of the most lovely countries on the face of the earth, once the site of a splendid and populous Grecian city, but for centuries totally forgotten, and now scarcely known to the crowd who by description are perfectly familiar with the site and monuments of Nineveh.

The classical reader need not be reminded of the fame once enjoyed by Cyrene. Aristotle had a book—unfortunately lost—on the politics of the Republic: and Plato, as unfortunately, declined to embody his ideas in a model constitution for its government.

In the neighbourhood of Cyrene, the hills abound with ancient tombs, and here and there in my rambles I have seen some exceeding in richness of vegetation, and equal in grandeur, anything that is to be found in the Apennines. About a mile from the town, on the south, one comes upon extensive remains of a fortress, sited on the edge of one of these ravines: the valley is filled with tombs, and frequented by wild flocks of wood-pigeons. Following the ravine and turning to the left, we come to the Wady Shuhel, which presents a scene beyond my powers of description. The olive is here contrasted with the arbutus and myrtle, and the pleasant breezes which blow through the valley is laden with balmy perfume. In the midst of this wonderful richness of vegetation appears the grey rock hollowed out and inaccessible caverns, gently receding in winding slopes, and sometimes rising precipitously and meeting, so as to leave but a narrow passage between them.

One cannot help wishing that in localities so highly favoured by nature—and they are numerous in the Turkish empire—some English settlements could be made. Would the scheme be out of the scope of commercial enterprise? We see no reason why it should be. Here is this region of Cyrenaica, for example, of unsurpassed fertility and beauty, stretching to the Mediterranean, an almost favourably situated for maintaining a great commerce with Central Africa. In ancient times the caravans from the interior were numerous, and of vast magnitude and splendour; now the traffic in slaves is the principal branch of trade:—

The commerce is insignificant: Anglia and Jalo have only dates to send in exchange for corn and the few manufactured articles which the rude life of these people require. At unspeakable loss, however, is given to the commerce of Bengasi. There the old picture of Cyrenian commerce is for a short time renewed. The desert, for weeks, is alive with long files of camels, which arrive laden with ivory and gum; and with them also, in old times, hundreds of unhappy prisoners—the spoil of war—condemned to slavery, who can hardly be seen at the end of this first days' stage of their misery. How much happier than their fellows, who have dropped exhausted on the dreary road! Twenty-one degrees they traverse, for two days at a time no water is found; without clothing, and having a handful of meal for their daily fare. Fatigue and thirst in vain lessen the numbers of the melancholy caravan. . . . And to think that a single word from England could arrest these horrors!

That word has yet to be spoken. The author seems inclined to believe that volcanic forces must have aided the destructive efforts of man in the utter devastation of the city:—

The destruction is in fact so complete, and the ruins so enormous, so gigantic, that one can hardly conceive the power of man or the wasting decay of ages. Though there are no appearances of volcanic action, we find mention of earthquakes in Syeneus; and the whole of the coast, as seen at Bengasi and Appollonia has subsided—an evidence at least of the presence of volcanic forces; and by this agency alone does it seem possible that such utter destruction could have been caused. The most terrible of the cities of antiquity, a modern town rising in the vicinity, has not been nighed the destroyer; for the savagery of those which it sanctions is wholly unnecessary.

We may be unwilling to receive truths like this;

but the testimony they rest on is far too weighty to allow us to doubt them. The system of Turkish Government in the provinces is utterly vicious and intolerable:—

"After seeing the fields of Roumelia lying waste to the very gates of his residence, the cities of Asia Minor depopulated, its mineral wealth a sealed treasure, even the Arab glories of Syria faded, the palaces of Damascus crumbled, and its marts deserted—the traveller cannot but long to see a Government changed which is less mischievous than its neglects, and which readily permits wrongs greater than those which it sanctions."

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presenting both the Army and the Navy, and I am quite sure you will all join with me very heartily, and with three times three, drink this toast.

The toast was drunk with three times three.

Colonel Bloomfield returned thanks on behalf of the Army. He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I could feel I was doing wrong were I to detain you for more than a moment. I trust you will excuse me, not only on my account, but also on behalf of the profession, which has the honour to belong to Chears. I have no doubt my gallant friend opposite (Captain Morris) will do justice to the sister service of which he is a member. A war has just terminated, in which I am sure every British soldier and sailor has done his duty, and I trust when called upon again we shall do our duty, if, perchance, it comes. (Cheers.) I believe it is a good and last, but one year's rest, of England would have been developed to such an extent as to astonish the world. (Applause.)

Captain Morris, of the Electra, said it afforded him much pleasure, on behalf of the Navy, to return thanks for the manner in which the toast had been responded to.

The Governor-General, then rose and said: Gentlemen, the chairman has devolved upon me the task of proposing the next toast, thinking it will come better from me than from himself. As a shareholder in the Pyrmont Bridge, he would be proposing that you should drink prosperity to himself, in some measure, were he to propose "Prosperity to the Pyrmont Bridge." (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I have left off of this toast, the word "company" (Hear, hear,) has been omitted, because the property of the Pyrmont Bridge Company, becomes the property of the bridge itself; and it also includes the prosperity of the inhabitants who live on both sides of the magnificent harbour which this bridge is to span. (Cheers.) It is hardly necessary for me to say to you that to undertake things such as this the comfort, convenience and safety of the public are most indefinitely. (Cheers.) If we live without bridges, and without bridges man becomes reduced almost to a level with the brute creation, having but very narrow means of developing his intellect, or his faculties, or improving his condition. (Cheers.) I am always glad, therefore, to see undertakings such as this proposed. In the first place they are a proof of the existence of a spirit of enterprise and energy, and they also prove that they are producing their fruits in working for the advancement and prosperity of the country itself. (Applause.) I think New South Wales has arrived just at that pitch when it is absolutely necessary for our advancement that a large expanse of capital should take place in works of this kind, and the work in general, but most especially those works which promote the great communication from one district to another, and assist in that great system of progress which I may say is a type of the present age. (Cheers.) When I look upon this work I trust it will be the commencement of many similar undertakings—partly by the Government and partly by individuals, having for their great object the welfare of the community. (Cheers.) I can only say for myself that it will be a great source of joy to me while I am in this country to watch over your interests, to unite with you as I am now doing, and to see this system of communication developed to an enormous extent. (Cheers.) I see no limit to it myself, nor do I see any limit to the benefits which will arise from it, and I only trust I shall be able to implement what with some of my views. (Laughter,) and see you carry them out with vigour. (Cheers.) With regard to the Bridge itself I can say, having seen the plans and having had before me the arrangements of the Company, that it has been well devised, and I have no doubt from what I have seen to-day, it will be well constructed, and prove an enduring monument of the energy and perseverance of those gentlemen who have set themselves about the work. (Cheers.) I have heard all the shares are not taken up. (Hear, hear.) If you will take my advice you will go to the Company's offices to-morrow morning, and take up all the shares you can lay your fingers upon. (Cheers and laughter.) I have no doubt this work will pay well—I may say, when it is finished. (Cheers.) We will therefore drink, if you please "Prosperity to the Pyrmont Bridge."

The toast was drunk with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said: Gentlemen, the chairman of the Board of Directors ought to have returned thanks to His Excellency and to yourselves for so heartily responding to this toast. We have a great number of men here to do it, for it is a great work. (Laughter, and cheers.) However, gentlemen, let us stand up steadily as the directors of the company to thank you for your attendance to-day, and we also thank His Excellency for the very kind expression he has used respecting the bridge, the company, and the inhabitants of the two sides of the harbour; and I can only say that the officers will be open to-morrow morning, if any gentlemen wish to speak to him, and this will be done.

Very few share left, gentlemen, and they will soon be at a premium. (Renewed laughter.) We have gone into the business of this company, not without first of all having made very close calculation; and although we are not prepared with any guarantee, we are clearly of opinion that you may get at least 20 per cent interest for the money invested in the bridge fairly opened. (Hear, hear.) We are not upon the Exchange, gentlemen, but upon the Pyrmont Bridge, and depend upon it, you take shares in this company, the bridge is one which will carry you safely over the water. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. G. Allen, M.L.C., then rose, and said: I have not the slightest objection to stand myself in not having risen to return thanks to His Excellency, but I have only to mention the toast which the chairman has done me the honour of conferring on me in order to inflame your hearts to such a degree that you will drink two glasses instead of one. (Laughter.)

The toast was drunk with three times three. (Applause.) There was a time when I talked of the ladies of the gay party as the "beautiful snowdrop, the glowing rose, the lovely lily of the valley, and other flowers of grace and beauty which haunted the imagination—(removed laughter)—although it may be thought that I never probably looked after them, and have even the littlest creases. (Renewed laughter.)

The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL said: Gentlemen: I am only going to return thanks on this occasion for my share of the toast, and I do that most heartily. I can assure you, that the toast has been drunk with nine times nine, I think you can't expect to appropriate to six-nineteen. (Laughter.) I would therefore call upon some gentleman to speak to the other eight-nineteen. (Laughter.) I think there is a bachelor on my right hand—Captain Ward. (Loud cheer and laughter.)

Captain WARD said: I am sorry I have been called upon to return thanks on behalf of the other nine, as I have not the smallest acquaintance with the society of the ladies of the colony for a far longer time than I have—those who are able to appreciate their qualities, and speak of them with far greater zest, than I am able to do; but at the same time, have been called upon by His Excellency it gives me great pleasure to return thanks on behalf of the eight-nineteen. (Laughter.) To drink as much as have been here I have approached Mr. T. V. Palmer, the agent of the Chamber of Commerce, and Council and the Council cannot agree. The Lightening Committee offer £15 per annum for each lamp; and the Gas Company wish £25, and to contract for five years. The circumstance that several of the City Councillors are holders of Gas Company shares gives the discussion which have taken place more plausibility than those who have no shares.

The government necessity of the supply administration of the Australian tariff is occupying particular attention just now. The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a standing committee on the subject, and is corresponding with similar bodies in the other colonies. South Australia has already given in the adhesion to the principle, and I presume there need be no doubt of others following suit. The universal tariff should be well considered before it becomes the law of the land, because when once established, it should partake of the character ascribed to the laws of Medina and Persia. Australia has suffered considerably already from the unwise state of the Port Harbour and Fiscal changes.

Several meetings have taken place during the last few days on subjects of roads and railways. The principal object of these assemblies, which have not however been very numerously attended, has been to operate on the government to come forward at once with extensive road works, instead of waiting for the meeting of the Legislature. This would be a dangerous precedent to establish on the eve of the first session of

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—On Sunday last the good ship "Mimram" brought to our shores 120 officers and men of the Royal Artillery intended for duty in the harbour of Port Jackson. This force is at present quartered in the military barracks, Paddington, where in conjunction with the 11th Regiment, they have already entered into a state of drill, and are paraded daily in the grounds of the 11th, and the blue uniformed bearskin bushy of the artilleryman are brought into showy contrast as the men stand together on parade or pace side by side on their sentry rounds. The arrival of such an artillery contingent will be hailed with pleasure by persons of all classes who have faith, (and who are they who have not?) in the fidelity, the skill and bravery of British gunners. The relation that under command of an officer, would be imposed upon such defences would be nothing lessened by a knowledge of the fact, that many members of the force now amongst us, have served in the ever memorable campaign in the East, and have had conferred upon them as a reward for their distinguished services there, the Victoria medal, besides other military decorations for valour in action during the late war. The Victoria medal, a gift of the Queen, speaks in the highest possible terms of the courtesy and humanity of the officers, and the uniform good conduct of the men during the voyage, which happily was a very favourable one; the only casualty that occurred being the death of a little girl nine months old, the daughter of one of the non-commissioned officers.

The force left Liverpool dock on the 29th of June, and arrived at Sydney Cove on the 10th October instant. On landing they were received by the band and a detachment of the 11th Regiment, who escorted them with all military honors to the Victoria Barracks. Their appearance, as they marched through the city, was most creditable, both to officers and men. The company is under the command of Captain C. N. Lovell, commanding the 11th, Captain S. E. Scott, Captain H. D. Pitt, and Assistant-Surgeon G. B. Popham, of the 8th Regiment, attached. The strength of the company consists, exclusive of the above-named officers, of 13 non-commissioned officers 100 gunners and drivers, and two trumpeters, and are accompanied by 40 women and 63 children—not an considerable addition to our population. The accommodation as yet provided for them is not as good as might be desired, but the men have been accommodated in barrack room; indeed, so much so, that it was found necessary to rig tents as quarters for some of the unmarried men in the yard, at the rear of the hospital. This inconvenience, however, will be but temporary, for as the forts and barracks, now hastening towards completion, in and around Sydney Cove and harbour will be completed, they will be speedily drafted off. We trust that the cordiality which has ever existed between the citizens and the soldiers of the 11th Regiment, will mark all future intercourse with our new friends.

THE JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA.—The fourth number of this promising periodical has reached us, and it quite maintains the reputation of its predecessors. The articles are well written, and the tales are up to the average mark of magazine literature, while the papers on Administrative Reform and Popular Education contain some excellent sense, which many political writers would be wiser for cogitating upon. There is also an excellent paper on Choral Singing, well worth perusal by the members of church choirs.

An inquest was held yesterday before the Coroner, at Nepean's, the Bath Arms, Burwood, on the body of Thomas Murphy, who came by his death under the following circumstances:—William Prior, being sworn, stated that the deceased resided at Longbottom, and earned his living by cutting wood; on Wednesday Murphy and witness were cutting wood in a bush, and while in the act of cross-cutting a log, a limb of a tree fell down, which struck deceased on the head; witness ran up to him, and found he was dead; the deceased was lying with his head down, and the limb of the tree across his back; there was a cut on deceased's head, and but little blood came from it; deceased had only been at work about five minutes when the limb fell. The jury returned verdict in accordance with the evidence.

HUNTER RIVER NEWS. (From Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*.)

THE MAITLAND HERALD.—The quarterly meeting of the general committee of this institution was held yesterday afternoon. It was attended by nearly all the members of the medical profession residing in East and West Maitland, were present. The report of the acting committee was read. Some discussion took place in the future arrangements relative to the hospital medical advisory, the result of which was that the existing committee of the hospital remain in existence. That the future committee of the district who are disposed to attend the institution, shall make their own arrangements as to the mode of rendering their services, subject to the approval of the acting committee for the current quarter. The report thus amended was adopted, and the resolution, being at once acted on, Dr. McCarney and Dr. Wigan were by lot appointed the medical officers of the emigrant hospital. The number of patients treated during the quarter was reported to be 103, of whom 22 were remaining in the hospital at the end of September. The receipts for the quarter were £150 6s. 9d.; the expenditure, £298 2s. 7d. The other business transacted was of a routine character.

COAL TRADE: ITS USES AND ABUSES.
(To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.)

MISSOURI BEACH.—We have received a letter which will assist in the identification of the person who recently drowned in Morpeth. It is said that a person who, on the Saturday in question, left the service of Mrs. Gordon, of Tomago, embarked at Raymond Terrace, and has not since been heard of.

MISSOURI SNAKES.—We hear of more snakes being killed in this district. A black snake that "shuffled off this mortal coil" to occupy the chair, lunch, and dinner, and prop up a chair, to drink wine when I did not do so. (Laughter and cheering.) These circumstances, I requested my friend, Mr. Fairfax, to take the place instead of me, and he having taken my place to-day instead of me, I think it nothing but right he should discharge the whole of the duties of the chair. (Cheers and laughter.)

MISSOURI DRAWING.—Some clue has been obtained which will assist in the identification of the person who recently drowned in Morpeth. It is said that a person who, on the Saturday in question, left the service of Mrs. Gordon, of Tomago, embarked at Raymond Terrace, and has not since been heard of.

MISSOURI SNAKES.—We hear of more snakes being killed in this district. A black snake that "shuffled off this mortal coil" to occupy the chair, lunch, and dinner, and prop up a chair, to drink wine when I did not do so. (Laughter and cheering.) These circumstances, I requested my friend, Mr. Fairfax, to take the place instead of me, and he having taken my place to-day instead of me, I think it nothing but right he should discharge the whole of the duties of the chair. (Cheers and laughter.)

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MISSOURI BEACH.—We have reason to believe that the mails lost at Merton recently, as reported, must have been recovered. Last evening, when the Singleton mailman reached Maitland, he remarked, at the Post-office, "that had brought the lost mail." No further information, however, was received by the West Maitland postmaster.

MELBOURNE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

OCTOBER 17TH, 1856.—The Legislative Assembly has received still further accessions. Messrs. Pyke and Palmer have been re-elected by the Castlemaine Boroughs. Their opponent was Mr. Pearson Thompson, a barrister who practices in the local courts. There was no opposition to Messrs. Pyke and Palmer; both had the largest and most influential votes. Mr. Thompson is a well-known man, and decidedly eligible for a seat in Parliament, his advanced age seems to have been regarded as a disqualification. Mr. Thompson, in his addresses to the electors, referred to Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, and other Nestors of the British Parliament, illustrating the competency of Parliamentary efficiency with every additional argument. Mr. J. M. Grant has been returned for Sandhurst to the expense of Mr. Sullivan, who was called and treated as the "Government candidate." Mr. Davis has been elected for Alberton. His success, and the failure of Mr. Orr, his opponent, are ascribed to the influence of local interests, and the abandonment of his principles by the Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. E. Henry has done much for Normandy—a natural and suitable choice.

The question of the rate at which the Gas Company shall supply the City lamps with gas is agitating the City Council, and to some extent interests the public. The lamp-post, very clumsy affair, with which the Council are so dissatisfied that they have passed a vote of censure against the agent in London—are placed on the ground first at the late fire in King-street. I acknowledge that the Victoria engine was first on the ground, but I should like to know what was the cause of the delay? The gas company has not yet got to the point of lighting the lamps, and the accident which has taken place more plausibly than those who have no knowledge of the law.

The government necessity of the speedy amalgamation of the Australian tariff is occupying particular attention just now. The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a standing committee on the subject, and is corresponding with similar bodies in the other colonies. South Australia has already given in the adhesion to the principle, and I presume there need be no doubt of others following suit. The universal tariff should be well considered before it becomes the law of the land, because when once established, it should partake of the character ascribed to the laws of Medina and Persia.

This being the last toast, his Excellency rose from the table, and was accompanied by the whole assembly to his boat. After a short conversation in reference to the work, he took his departure amid the hearty cheers of the last assemblage.

BLACK CRANE.—Dear Sirs. From Rochester: Brown bull-pen rump O with 0 under. Aiken, of the 1st, 12s. 6d. per cwt. The yellow tail, 12s. 6d. with 0 under, of shoulder 12s. 6d. with 0 under. Tallow 12s. 6d. with 0 under.

the Victorian Parliament, and this view of the question is taken by the Press. It is difficult hard to see three months of fine weather last and to know that the consequence will be another winter of impassable roads; but after having borne much, I think it is better to claim the effects of the extra feather than to run into so dangerous a violation of the principles of Government.

We are to have a valuable addition to the newspaper press of the colony in the shape of a commercial weekly paper under the management of Mr. Andrew Murray, well-known in the paths of Australian journalism. It is announced that the first number will appear on the 1st of November, 1857, and Mr. Murray's plan has received the approbation of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

There is a good trade doing here daily, at trifrices.

FLOUR is settling down to about £2 per ton for Ade-

laids first, and brandy is rather lower. In provisions prices are maintained and horders are firmer, having been reassured by the fact that all vessels, which had sailed for this port, from England at the date of our last advices, have arrived. There are no overdues shipments hanging heavily in the markets.

PARRAMATTA ELECTION.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Sir.—I beg to crave a small space in your widely-circulated journal to contradict a few—I must say very false statements made by Mr. Byrnes in his address to the electors of Parramatta, and especially to the *Empire* of the 16th October; in which Mr. Byrnes sole purpose of introducing the gaol to the gao, and compelling them to vote for Mr. Parker, and all because his son is High Sheriff of the Colony.

Mr. Byrnes, in making the above statement, forgets to mention that Mr. Parker came to this gaol on his behalf craving our support; so I think the intimidation of the electors of Parramatta, and especially to the *Empire* of the 16th October, is entirely baseless.

Trusting you will insert the above,

I remain yours, &c.,

CHARLES BETHEL LYONS.

H. M.'s Gaol, Parramatta, 16th October, 1856.

THE LATE ELECTION AT PARRAMATTA.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Sir.—I beg to crave a small space in your widely-circulated journal to contradict a few—I must say very false statements made by Mr. Byrnes in his address to the electors of Parramatta, and especially to the *Empire* of the 16th October; in which Mr. Byrnes sole purpose of introducing the gaol to the gao, and compelling them to vote for Mr. Parker, and all because his son is High Sheriff of the Colony.

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I remain yours, &c.,

CHARLES BETHEL LYONS.

H. M.'s Gaol, Parramatta, 16th October, 1856.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Sir.—As you have reported, in a manner to which I have no reason whatever to complain, the masters which might tell against me with those that do not know me, I have no doubt that you will publish the accompanying paper.

I am Sir yours, &c.,

CHARLES BETHEL LYONS.

H. M.'s Gaol, Parramatta, 16th October, 1856.

To the Editor of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

Sir.—I perfectly agree with you in your paper, that the change of the Metropolis Assembly, after the expenses that had been incurred theron, would be highly prejudicial to the public interests.

The meat, too, would be far better preserved if carried from Gisborne by rail, than if conveyed from Parramatta by rail.

Not only is the estimated cost of steamers greatly overrated, should the water-carriage route be ultimately adopted, the cost of the water-carriage route will be ultimately determined by the distance to be travelled.

A. T. COOPER, Esq.,

H. M.'s Gaol, Parramatta, 16th October, 1856.

SHOW OF HANDS.

1. What is the meaning of the words "Show of hands?"

2. Is it that twenty-five persons holding up both hands?

3. Is it the number of hands or the

PARLIAMENTARY EASIVENESS.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The peculiar character both of men and of Governments, is often better shown by trifles than in matters of serious magnitude. Some passages which have recently occurred during the casual discussions arising upon various votes in Committee of Supply, furnish an apt illustration of this maxim. Their result, moreover, we are forced to confess, is not altogether satisfactory, whether as exemplifying the wisdom of Parliament, or the tone and temper of her Majesty's Ministers. The relationships, in fact, which our present system tends to establish between the members of the Treasury bench and the House in general, are not seldom calculated at once to astonish and to provoke the public outside. This is especially shown with regard to all subjects connected with the costs or the administration of any executive department. Supposing, for example, that any new work has been undertaken or accomplished by the department, or that some change is contemplated in its system of organisation, the public is naturally anxious to ascertain, as far and so may be, the nature of the change, or the quality and cost of the work. At first sight there would seem no possible difficulty in eliciting all the required information—at all events while Parliament is sitting. There are six hundred and odd "independent members" gifted with the fullest opportunity and freest license of cross-examination; there are, on the other side, responsible chiefs of such departments, bound to answer every question, or else to produce very valid official reasons for their reticences. Under these circumstances a simple query and a straightforward reply, would one might think, put the country forthwith in possession of everything it needs or wishes to know. But what is the actual result? Nine times out of ten, the question is urged and answered, without rendering either the House or the public one bit the wiser. There is a great parade of curiosity—an ostentatious readiness, not to say eagerness, of response—the honorable member remains satisfied, or at any rate silenced; and yet, when the whole affair is cussed over afterwards, not a scintilla of the required information can be extracted. On both sides the performance has been enacted in a merely Parliamentary fashion. The question is asked and answered in a Parliamentary sense. But the general reader can derive nothing from it, but a somewhat disagreeable sense of mystification.

This practice is obtaining a lamentable frequency in the House of Commons, and is adopted by members of all parties, and often without the slightest cause or provocation. Ministers give a mysterious and evasive reply when they have nothing which they need to evade or conceal; while the Opposition will expend much time, and go to considerable lengths in order to entangle the Government in some "Parliamentary" difficulty, although the operation, if successful, cannot produce the slightest result, and relates to a point which the public at large cannot appreciate or even understand. Examples of this special characteristic occur in almost every night's debate. One of these, relative to a matter of comparative triviality, but, as we have remarked, not the less significant on that account, took place on Thursday last, in the discussions on the Ordnance Estimates. The question proposed related to the actual cost of the late pyrotechnical display in commemoration of Peace. Here there was nothing which the Government need have been reluctant or ashamed to reveal. Laying aside the abstract question of taste—whether any appropriate token of national joy can be exhibited in the shape of Catherine-wheels, rockets, and Bengal lights—the Ministry were warranted by precedent, were justified by the importance of the occasion, and were amply borne out by the result in adopting this among other modes of celebrating the close of a great war. Unlike many other performances, whether of serious or decorative design, their efforts were for once crowned with complete success. The exhibition proved even more brilliant and attractive than was anticipated. It went off without a hitch, or serious accident, and furnished a London night's entertainment to a million and a half of people. When all was over, the inevitable question, "How much to pay?" was not calculated to excite alarm on the part of the responsible Minister. Yet, when it was urged on Thursday, and even after half an hour's interchange of cross questions and crooked answers between the House and the Treasury bench, nothing in the shape of a definite computation could be screwed out of the Government.

The adroitness with which this was managed would have done credit to the sharpest practitioner in the adjacent Hall. Before the commemoration day the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated, by way of anticipatory estimate, that a vote of some £8000 would be required among the charges for "Civil Contingencies" on account of the fireworks. Mr. Monseal, in the large debate, alluded to this statement, and in reply to the first question on the subject, announced with an exultant air that the vote required would be only £6000. Pushed by other querists, whose range of information he probably did not anticipate, the Clerk of the Ordnance was forced to confess that this sum "did not include the expenses incurred at Woolwich." In other words, the £6000 was spent in merely displaying the fireworks—in erecting and carrying away the wooden structures in the Parks, &c.—without including a single penny of their actual cost, whether for the labour employed in making them or the materials of which they were made. When further questioned, Mr. Monseal contrived to mystify the matter by dwelling on the intricacy of the accounts which must be overhauled, and the difficulty of computing exactly what quantities of stationery and gunpowder had been expended, or how many days' wages of so many men and boys should be reckoned into the pyrotechnic account. The result was to leave the House at the end just as wise, and no wiser, than at the beginning.

If a shipowner, when computing the expense of a voyage, had reckoned nothing but his dock charges, without including in them the wages of seamen or the cost of stores, he would display the same sort of ignorance as that manifested in considering the £6000 laid out in the Parks, as the sum total of cost incurred upon the fireworks. But Mr. Monseal was not so ignorant. He did but exercise the customary art in evading a direct and comprehensible reply. The habit is, we suppose, so strong that it cannot be resisted, even when a more open course would really be found useful as well as creditable. In the present case the Minister would have been really benefited by making an open and candid statement. Accepting even the extravagant estimate of Lord Hotham, who computed that the display must have cost £30,000, there was nothing to damage the Government in that circumstance. The affair was over—Londoners had enjoyed a gala day—and the House could not complain of the bill. The apparent cost, moreover, could be shown to be much more

nominal than real. At the close of the war all the military departments, and Woolwich especially, were left with a larger staff and ample provision of stores than could be wanted. Ministers had done but their duty in collecting men and materials to carry on the war, which were utterly useless when peace was restored. It was, therefore, of little consequence, financially speaking, whether the artificers spent their time in fitting rocket cases, or if some tons of powder were fired off into the air, instead of being kept in the Arsenal, with many thousand more, until it spoiled, and was then condemned and sold for a song among the old stores."

The Opposition on their side are not less ingeniously disengaging. For example, in the recent discussion on Supply, Sir C. Wood described the arrangements of the Transport Department, by which a large portion of our army had already been removed from the Crimea, and the whole would be brought away in the course of next month. On a subsequent evening, Mr. F. Peel explained the existing uncertainties in the War-office accounts by the plea that the army was still in the Crimea. Mr. Disraeli brought the two statements together, and proclaimed their inconsistency. One Minister, he remarked, took credit for having removed the army from the Crimea, while another spoke of it as still there. "I should like to know," he added with sarcastic emphasis, "where our army actually is?" With an army just breaking up from a foreign encampment, or in transit to other destinations, it is needless to add that in the public mind the alleged inconsistency is fictitious, and the question utterly immaterial. Yet these are the triumphs, snatched across the table, but whose importance is momentary and evanescent, to secure which a leader of Opposition will divert the attention and waste the time of the Legislature, while engaged in the most serious practical business of the session.

M. DE METZ AT THE REFORMATORY UNION.

(From the Spectator.)

The examination of M. De Metz before the special meeting of the National Reformatory Union is calculated to advance the progress of juvenile reformation, by correcting many of those early assumptions which usurp the name of opinion. We often repeat to ourselves that it is discussion which corrects and reforms opinion, but how often is our so-called "discussion" nothing more than the mechanical repetition of notions already formed, or a simple contest to obtain "votes"? The majority of a meeting to agitate against capital punishment, who silenced a speaker prepared to defend capital punishment, only followed the fashion into which our discussion has fallen. Those members of the Reformatory Union who specially invited M. De Metz for the very purpose of extracting views different from their own, or experiences upon points which they had not already considered and settled, restored discussion to its true character, and the single sitting must conduct to a true formation of public opinion.

Perhaps the most useful part of M. De Metz's exposition lay in showing the extent of what can be done, and of what must be done, to effect the reformation of juvenile errants—we can scarcely call them offenders. Mr. Adderley has calculated that a very large proportion of infractions of law are occasioned by the two grand causes of incapacity to obtain support among adults and ignorance or ill training among the young. Mettray has shown that the latter cause may be counteracted to the extent of practically extinguishing it; but it is from his recent examination that we learn how far interference can and should be carried. Some years back, France and England criticised each other with a view to gratify their own pride by a reciprocally contemptuous comparison; they are now beginning to look upon each other in a more modest and healthy spirit, each country mindful of its own faults, and learning how to correct them. Our commercial prosperity under free trade, our success in naval pursuits, our railways, are among the subjects which France has considered with advantage: her very sailors dress like our own, her naval officers seem to have contracted an English aspect and spirit; many of her railway arrangements may be models to us, and her commerce extends with its greater freedom. In French legislators make laws and leave the execution to shift for itself; as in the 66th article of the Penal Code, which treated children as incapable of wrong, and sentenced them for correction and training, not retribution; but it was De Metz who converted that benevolent theory into a practical fact. We might have amused ourselves with sneering at the theoretical generosity of the French law, and at the absence of a practical turn in our neighbours, if it had not been for one of themselves. Our own practice is for the most part empirical; we take a pride in setting aside theory, have faith in compromises, and always assume that we must not carry out any work with theoretical completeness, which we call carrying things to extremes. De Metz has shown to France what theory and personal devotion can do when they seize the practical idea. He has shown England what practice can do when it is enlightened by observation and animated by devotion.

And here is the grand supplement to English public opinion on the subject of juvenile reformation. We admit that boys, in the vast majority of cases, go wrong through error, and need to be supplied with parental guidance; but "in practice" we assume that we can only "sentence" them to a limited term of parental care, and that the parentage must be very rough, coarse, regulation kind of makeshift. In Mettray we see our mistake. De Metz found that he could take the model of the parental relation not only for a starting-point, but for a constant standard. The little child who must be placed upon the stool in order that his head may reach above the judge's desk finds in Mettray a family home, where the chief watches over him with solicitude; studies his individual disposition—his weaknesses, his temper, his gaiety, his gravity; corrects him with punishment, stimulates him with reward; praises him, exhorts him, helps him in difficulty, supports through his studies; teaches him a business; assists him to get on in life; provides for him out in the world—patrons—friends of the family—who will watch over him; and receives him back when out of work, or ill. For, says M. De Metz, no true parent would permit him to go to a hospital. In short, M. de Metz tells us, "when anything occurs in which he does not see his way clearly, he always considers what a father or mother would do in such a case." And this kind of training which should commence with infancy, should last till the child is grown up—is out of his teens; it should do so, and at Mettray it does.

If a shipowner, when computing the expense of a voyage, had reckoned nothing but his dock charges, without including in them the wages of seamen or the cost of stores, he would display the same sort of ignorance as that manifested in considering the £6000 laid out in the Parks, as the sum total of cost incurred upon the fireworks. But Mr. Monseal was not so ignorant. He did but exercise the customary art in evading a direct and comprehensible reply. The habit is, we suppose, so strong that it cannot be resisted, even when a more open course would really be found useful as well as creditable. In the present case the Minister would have been really benefited by making an open and candid statement. Accepting even the extravagant estimate of Lord Hotham, who computed that the display must have cost £30,000, there was nothing to damage the Government in that circumstance. The affair was over—Londoners had enjoyed a gala day—and the House could not complain of the bill. The apparent cost, moreover, could be shown to be much more

examples equally in America and France: the Reformatory Union is recruited from all sides in politics; but in this particular it is France which is setting the most complete example, and it is in De Metz that the Reformatory Union has sought the witness of the longest experience.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.
Tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, chocolate, wine and beer, are sold duty paid.
Tobacco, tobacco, pipes, and snuff, are quoted in hand.

Imports are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Tons per lb.	0	0	0
Coffee, per lb.	0	0	0
Sugar, per lb.	0	0	0
Molasses, ditto ditto	0	0	0
Chocolate, ditto ditto	0	0	0
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	0
Ditto in bottle, ditto	0	0	0
Wine, not more than 25 per cent.	0	0	0
Whisky and gin, Sykes' proof ditto	0	0	0
Rum and rum, ditto	0	0	0
Liquorice root, and branched fruits, ditto	0	0	0
Pearl essence, ditto	0	0	0
Perfumed spirits, ditto	0	0	0
Ginger root, ditto	0	0	0
Ditto ditto grain	0	0	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	0	0
Cigars, ditto	0	0	0
Snuff, ditto	0	0	0
Drawback on refined sugar, £. d. per cwt.	0	0	0
ALL OVERSEAS IMPORTS.	0	0	0

TEA AND COFFEE.

TEA CONGOU, per cwt. 0 0 0

TEA HYDESON, per cwt. 0 0 0

TEA TANCHA, per cwt. 0 0 0

TEA BLACK, per cwt. 0 0 0

TEA CHUN, per cwt. 0 0 0

THE MAN ON THE ICEBERG.
(Household Words.)

"It is a man!" said the captain, handing his telescope to the mate after a long, steady look; "and he seems frozen hard at the side of the iceberg."

"Keep her away!" cried the skipper. "So—o—o—Steady!" and by this altering our course we brought the icebergs right a-head.

The iceberg had been in sight since the weather cleared at midnight, when it looked like some high rocky headland, except that, by watching the bright stars behind it, we could see its gigantic outline sway majestically up and down. There was something so solemnly grand in the slow, stately movement of such a mass. There it lay, so large, though it had been land, to have been the dwelling-place of hundreds of human beings. The lower part was of so dark a purple as to look almost black; but, higher up, it shaded off to a bright azure, then to a light pale green, while its lofty summit were long slender spires and pinnacles, and pieces of thin crystal broken into all manner of fantastic forms, and either of pale, crystalline whiteness, or tinted with a beautiful pale pink. There were bays and promontories, caves and grottoes, hillocks and ridges, with every variety of light and shade. The island was almost equally divided by a great valley running through its centre. This was half-filled with snow, which, thawing slowly in the sun, formed the source of a waterfall, at a height so great that it was blown over into fine spray before it reached the sea. Around its base, on which the sea was breaking with a noise less boisterous than before, mustered then, when it dashes on the solid shore, what numbers of frozen spray, which, glittering in the sunshine, looked like the silver setting of an enormous sapphire.

Not far from the top, and on the side nearest to us, was a vast, smooth, glassy plane, inclining steeply towards the sea, and terminating abruptly in a tremendous overhanging precipice. In the very centre of this plane, those among us who had good eyes could see a small black spot. It was at this, the captain had been gazing through his glass, when he said, "It is a man."

Every glass in the ship was in requisition, and every eye strained towards one point. The excitement became almost frantic when one of the watchers suddenly exclaimed that he saw the man move his hand.

We approached; so near at last, that the plateau above, and its dread object, were at last hidden from view by the brink of the precipice itself, which seemed as if about to roll over and crush us. We sailed along its side, frequently lying-to, to explore each nook and corner, as we passed. The further end of the island, when we reached it, presented quite a new feature: the base was high, and undermined for about half a mile by a series of low cavernous hollows, extending inwards farther than we could see, while the sea rushing in and out tumultuously made the pent-up air within howl and whistle like a madman. Altering our course again, we steered almost due west under the southern side, where the vast shadow spread over the wide ocean.

It now looked even grander, more majestic, more inspiring, with the sun beating on its rugged crest, or shining through the thinner parts of the snowing all the prismatic colours of the rainbow. The form of the ice-island was that of an irregular triangle, and in about five hours we had sailed completely round it. But there was no single point at which any boat ever could be sent, and when the sun beat upon its broad, calm, and sun-worn surface, as was then foaming and creaming all around, no sign of boat, spar, or wreck. It was a picture of utter desolation.

We reached the port of call, at the next point from which the man upon the rock could be seen. He lay on his back, with one arm folded in an unusual manner under his head, the whole attitude being one of easy repose; indeed, it had not been for the marily look of his face and hands, we could have fancied that he was sleeping soundly.

He was dressed in a sailor's suit, and the person who discovered him said that he was clothed as one of the better class of seamen in rough blue pilot-cloth, with large horn buttons; he had no hat, and by his side lay a small black book, to which was tied a strip of white ribbon. A piece of paper was tucked into the book, which he wore round his neck.

No doubt, the poor fellow had intended planting on the heights as a signal. In a thin, clear atmosphere, with the aid of a powerful telescope, even his features might be plainly traced, and his iron grey hair seen moving in the wind.

The second mate stoutly declared that he recognised the man; he was quite sure of it—had seen him at anchor in the harbor of a small, unknown port, and some part of whose wild, varied history he told us the next evening.

The man deserved her childhood, and name hateful birth, And when the earth destroyer in laugh took to her, Heaven could but take again "Naughty's" birth."

She was Nauby's birth, she was Nauby's" bairn, She had stuckle to thole, she had bridle to learn, And a lassie's word and look she could wear,

"The father or mother he'd own her aye,

Her round by the frontin' fee una een,

She gae in the lassie's birth, and the lassie's birth,

For Nature was boundens to Nauby's bairn."

That's told by some, and that's lighted by mair,

She never componed, the lassie's birth was aye;

And wairds teirs that might metch each aye,

Was laid in the bone bin o' Nauby's bairn.

The age cheerd her childhood, and name hateful birth,

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She can sing sweetly as young mornin' daw,

Like loun summer gaein' Shad fawd aye,

And to? How awfu'ly that lone eenie starn,

Shan on the gae-eeend that Laid Nauby's bairn!

Such is the religious tone of thought inspired by the fate of the man who was perhaps the most wretched of all men, and who, in his case, had suffered a long, lonely, and some part of whose wild, varied history he told us the next evening.

Want seemed to convince him more than anything was the popular way in which the dead man's arm was stowed away under his head—his old shipmate always slept so, even in his hammock.

Numerous and strange were the conjectures and remarks made by officers and men. Who, and what was he? How long had he been there? How did he get there? The mate, however, said, that he was the victim of some vessel which had run upon the iceberg, of which no vestige remained.

"Yes, like enough," said one of the sailors; "she ran into the ice in the dark, and went down like a stone, same as we may have done any time this last six weeks."

"Perhaps he was alone when she struck, and got pitched up where he is now."

"As like to be pitched into the water," rejoined another, contemptuously. "Why, that there precipice is high as the tautest mast ever rigged."

"Perhaps, now," suggested a third, "it's some awful old skipper, who's been a hazing and ill-using old-timer till this time; and some part of whose wild, varied history he told us the next evening.

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She gae in the lassie's birth, and the lassie's birth,

For Nature was boundens to Nauby's bairn."

That's told by some, and that's lighted by mair,

She never componed, the lassie's birth was aye;

And wairds teirs that might metch each aye,

Was laid in the bone bin o' Nauby's bairn.

The age cheerd her childhood, and name hateful birth,

And when the earth destroyer in laugh took to her, Heaven could but take again "Naughty's" birth."

She can sing sweetly as young mornin' daw,

Like loun summer gaein' Shad fawd aye,

And to? How awfu'ly that lone eenie starn,

Shan on the gae-eeend that Laid Nauby's bairn!

Such is the religious tone of thought inspired by the fate of the man who was perhaps the most wretched of all men, and who, in his case, had suffered a long, lonely, and some part of whose wild, varied history he told us the next evening.

"Want seemed to convince him more than anything was the popular way in which the dead man's arm was stowed away under his head—his old shipmate always slept so, even in his hammock."

The second mate stoutly declared that he recognised the man; he was quite sure of it—had seen him at anchor in the harbor of a small, unknown port, and some part of whose wild, varied history he told us the next evening.

The man deserved her childhood, and name hateful birth,

And when the earth destroyer in laugh took to her, Heaven could but take again "Naughty's" birth."

She was Nauby's birth, she was Nauby's" bairn,

She had stickle to thole, she had bridle to learn,

And a lassie's word and look she could wear,

"The father or mother he'd own her aye,

Her round by the frontin' fee una een,

She gae in the lassie's birth, and the lassie's birth,

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